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but to have attention must be brief.  
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be accompanied with the writer's name.  
Not necessarily for publication, but a  
guarantee of good faith.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

From present indications it seems  
as if the Negroes are exodus from  
political servitude.

Lord Randolph Churchill made  
a matchless speech in the House  
of Commons, London, on the 19

The Mexican flury is about  
over. Cutting is released and the  
world goes on just the same as  
ever.

The Irish National League,  
which convened in the city of  
Chicago on the 18th inst., is being  
felt throughout the United States  
and the world.

Mr. N. Braxton, Editor of the  
Denver Col. Sun, is a wide awake  
man. We hope that the difference  
between himself and the editor of  
the Argus, will not terminate in any  
serious trouble.

It seems that from present in-  
dications, the courts intend to ob-  
struct the fixed principles of the  
Klerrks of Justice, by attempting to  
some of the most serious charges

Ex-senator B. K. Bruce is being  
received with great enthusiasm in  
the lecture field. Mr. Bruce is,  
beyond all doubt, one of the most  
popular American citizens in the  
lecture field. Long live Bruce.

We are of the opinion that the  
circular on our first page of the  
colored democratic political union  
is rather strong. We admit that  
there are a few democrats named,  
in the circular, who are well dis-  
posed toward the colored people.

A paragraph is going the rounds  
of the press to the effect that Hon.  
J. Sherman has given \$5000 toward  
the relief fund to assist colored peo-  
ple in the south who desire to find  
homes in the North and West. We  
are authorized to state that there  
is no truth in the statement.

In the speech of Jefferson Davis  
before the sixth Mississippi con-  
gressional district, on the 18th he  
said: "It is not difficult to find an  
honest man to send to congress,  
but to get one who could with-  
stand the temptation and come  
back honest, was not such an easy  
matter."

Cullings from the many commu-  
nications and exchanges through-  
out the country, show that the  
rumorous customs by the churches of  
the District of Columbia in their  
constant leadership in excursions,  
bush meetings and picnics, which  
are both hurtful to the moral and  
financial condition of any commu-  
nity, is very generally followed by  
the Christian churches everywhere.

Secretary Whitney deserves the  
thanks of the people of Washing-  
ton for reviving the operations at  
the Navy Yard by which hundreds  
of laboring men and skilled me-  
chanics can secure remunerative  
employment. It is said that prop-  
erty in East Washington is increas-  
ing in value on account of this new  
impetus given to one of the great  
industries of our city.

We do not agree with some of our  
contemporaries about what they  
say against holding conferences,  
conventions and drafting resolu-  
tions, and the like. It is through  
the instrumentality of conferences,  
conventions and petitions that our  
best judgement is moulded into  
declarations of exact princi-

ples and wise demands for the bas-  
is of effective petitions to be pre-  
sented and acted upon with the  
view to proper organization. The  
misfortune of our experience, as it  
relates to conferences and such  
like, is that the many wise meth-  
ods discussed and adopted have  
never outlived the sessions in  
which they originated. If after  
"resolving" and "declaring," our  
representative men would mani-  
fest the same disposition to organ-  
ize we would have reasons to look  
with better favor upon our public  
gatherings. Let us have more  
conferences but closely following  
upon them, let us put our wisdom  
to some useful account.

The colored people are learning  
to look with disfavor upon any at-  
tempts to obtain cheap glory or no-  
toriety at their expense. They  
would have first a council of war  
and then a valiant fight. Let us  
reason and then act together.

#### EX SENATOR BRUCE.

Ex-senator B. K. Bruce, who  
some time since accepted an in-  
vitation from the Knights of Labor  
to deliver a series of addresses on  
"The Pending Industrial Problem  
in America," delivered the first of  
the series at Muncie, Indiana, on  
the 20th inst. There was an im-  
mense crowd in attendance, and  
the address was received with  
great enthusiasm.

#### SPEAK SOFTLY.

Notwithstanding the seeming  
opposition to W. Calvin Chase,  
editor of the Washington Bee, it  
seems to have been the lion of the  
occasion when the press conven-  
tion met at Atlantic City. He nomi-  
nated editor W. J. Simmons for  
president, escorted him to the  
chair, and was himself elected the  
historian of the organization. Cal-  
vin got there just the same, etc.—  
Memphis Watchman.

Yes and we would like to have  
met the clown of the Louisiana  
Standard, who said he would be  
present at the convention.—Ed.

#### ALEXANDER POWELL.

There are a certain class of col-  
ored people in this city, and else  
where who have embraced every  
opportunity to criticize and con-  
demn Mr. Alexander Powell. Our  
limited acquaintance with the gen-  
tleman has been sincere in all of his  
dealings to friends and foes. When  
he was with Ex-president Arthur  
he never missed an opportunity to  
aid some colored person, democrat  
or republican when he needed it.  
What he has done to merit rebuke,  
condemnation, &c., we are unable  
to state.

While Mr. Matthews case was  
pending in the Senate and after he  
was rejected by that body no man  
worked harder to get the unani-  
mous endorsement of the colored  
citizens for him and no man felt  
Mr. Matthews' rejection more keenly  
than Mr. Powell. After Mr.  
Matthews was re-appointed by the  
president there were hypocrites  
and demagogues to congratulate  
him upon his success, who had  
heretofore played the part of Judas  
Iscaariot. Mr. Powell was not one  
of those two faced political stradd-  
lers to desert a friend when in dis-  
tress, but he was manly and hon-  
est enough to do all in his power to  
make a favorable impression  
among the people in the interest of  
Mr. Matthews. We take the lib-  
erty of making this statement with-  
out the knowledge or consent of  
Mr. Powell. If the gentleman has  
been false to any trust, of which  
some of his enemies would like to  
charge against him, than the BEE  
is false to the welfare and interest  
of the colored people, for which it  
makes no apology.

Our new Recorder of Deeds can  
find a host of friends now to con-  
gratulate him and wish him suc-  
cess, but a very few while his case  
was pending in the Senate. This  
city is famous for political and so-  
cial cliques, each of which is fish-  
ing to be ingratiated in the favor  
of Mr. Matthews. He doesn't task this;  
what the new Recorder wants is a  
stay of criticism on the part of the  
people to enable him to show what  
he can and will do. We believe if  
Mr. Matthews is supported by the  
colored people he will do more for  
their welfare, than one third of our  
so called Negro republican leaders  
have done.

#### MR. BLAINES' HYPOCRISY.

Mr. James G. Blaine, opened  
the campaign in a speech at Sab-  
ago Lake Me., Tuesday afternoon.  
Among other things he said:

"If the Democratic party shall  
succeed, as they have been annu-  
ally attempting for twelve years  
past, in destroying the protective  
tariff, the artisans of the United  
States will be thrown into direct  
competition with the highly skill-  
ed and miserably paid labor of  
Europe. Second. If the Demo-

cratic party shall be able to hold  
control of the national government,  
the colored laborer in the southern  
states will remain where the south-  
ern democrats have placed him po-  
litically, subject to the will of the  
white man, and unable to fix the  
price or command the value of his  
labor. The colored man will, there-  
fore, under those conditions and  
influences, remain a constant quan-  
tity in the labor market, receiving  
inadequate compensation for his  
own toil, and steadily crowding  
down the compensation of white  
labor, if not to his own level yet  
far below its just and adequate  
standard.

At every turn, therefore, wheth-  
er it be in exposing the white  
American labor to the danger of  
European competition by destroy-  
ing the protective tariff, or wheth-  
er it be in reducing the wages of  
the white man by unfairly making  
the colored laborer his fatal com-  
petitor, in all the fields of toil, the  
Democratic party north and south  
appears as the enemy of every in-  
terest of the American workman.  
With the party placed in full pow-  
er, and with all its measures achiev-  
ed, the wages of the American  
laborer will fall as certainly as ef-  
fect follows cause."

There has never been a greater  
piece of political hypocrisy uttered,  
a more gigantic piece of affantry  
and demagoguery displayed than  
in this Sebago speech, so far as  
Mr. Blaine's interest in Negro la-  
bor is concerned. Who is the cause  
of the depreciation of Negro labor  
in the south but Mr. Blaine? In-  
deed, no baser crime could have  
been perpetrated upon the help-  
less Negro in the south than the  
defeat of the Force Bill by Mr.  
Blaine. Labor would have been  
respected and the Negro would  
have had his constitutional  
rights in the south had it not have  
been for Mr. Blaine's pretended  
friendship for him. He says,  
"if the Democratic party shall be  
able to hold control of the national  
government, the colored laborer in  
the southern states will remain  
where the southern democrats  
have placed him politically, sub-  
ject to the will of the white man  
&c." Mr. Blaine is right in this  
utterance, but doesn't he know  
that he is responsible for the Ne-  
gro being under the political con-  
trol of southern democrats? doesn't  
he know that he was instrumental  
in placing the Negroes in the con-  
dition which he says they are, and  
are kept in the condition by the  
southern democrats? what was  
placed by him?

Mr. Blaine is responsible for the  
condition of the Negroes in the  
south and the southern democrats  
are unjustifiable in keeping them  
where Mr. Blaine has placed them.  
He thinks that his kind of taffy  
will catch the colored vote in the  
event that he gets the nomination  
for president in '88. He is mistak-  
en and we take this opportunity to  
inform him that he will be unable,  
should he get the nomination, to  
unite the colored vote. We are no  
longer the serfs of political parties,  
nor do we propose to ally ourselves  
with any party or set of men until  
we understand how we are to be  
benefited.

It is too warm for taffy pulling  
at this time and it will be too cold  
in '88 unless either party gives us  
better assurances, than what has  
been given.

#### THE BALLOT.

The ballot was originally de-  
signed and adopted for the pur-  
pose of expressing a will, prefer-  
ence or choice touching any meas-  
ure proposed, in which the person  
using the same had an interest in  
common with others. This mode  
of expressing choice was regarded  
as the surest means by which the  
best and highest results of combi-  
nation could be obtained and  
through which the greatest possi-  
ble good would accrue to the  
greatest number involved. The  
system, as it was applied to gov-  
ernment, originated in times when  
every member of the body-politic  
manifested an interest in its in-  
dividual or general weal, and was  
based upon an intelligent concep-  
tion of his obligation to society and  
a disposition and readiness to ex-  
ercise intelligent co-operation.  
But it seems that the ballot, as it  
is now regarded and applied, is so  
much stuck, in the scheme of mu-  
nicipal of general government, to  
be bought and sold, exchanged or  
stolen, according to the induc-  
ements or demands of the political  
market. And this market is gov-  
erned like all other markets, fi-  
nancial or otherwise, by a few  
who prostitute the interests and  
wishes of the masses to their own  
selfish ends. Hence the ballot has  
become a sort of commodity—a  
something which is bereft of its  
original character, is without in-  
trinsic worth but is brought up,  
and used simply because this once  
inestimable boon of liberty—but

now a passive, slavish and degen-  
erate tool—is permitted to pass  
current as the representative of  
the sovereignty of citizenship and  
the evidence of individual will or  
choice. Thus the corruption and  
inefficiency of the government, the  
suppression of the voice of voters  
in some parts of the country, the  
prostitution of labor to capital and  
the monopoly of politicians, have  
resulted from a want of proper ap-  
preciation of our votes, as the  
means our protection and ad-  
vancement and a cement to bind  
the weak against the strong.

The political bosses and the  
business bosses have joined hands  
to paralyze the energies and  
tongue of intelligent labor, while  
the citizen permits himself to be  
deluded into the notion that he is  
governing. He is led off by party  
names and empty professions and  
threadbare and impracticable  
principles; he bows the knee to  
sickly pomp and swallows sugar-  
coated scorn and flattery, with  
surprising readiness, until he  
magnifies himself bound, mind  
and body, by the business and po-  
litical monopolists, by gossamer  
threads which he magnifies into  
ropes of steel. And then he  
stands, a mesmerized giant, a  
snoring Ajax wrought upon, flat-  
tered, over-awed or frightened by  
a mere apparition, an hallucination  
which would vanish at the first  
manifestation of intelligent and  
persistent and manly indepen-  
dence.

This is true with the great ma-  
jority of voters. They are regu-  
lated by the opinions of one or  
two men, in whose judgment and  
control they place their political  
interests, well pleased to be re-  
lieved of the trouble of choosing  
for themselves. This they do in  
all confidence and for a time, en-  
joying the fruits of a wise and  
consistent administration. But in  
proportion as the credulity and  
confidence on the part of the voter  
increases, so does the disposition  
of the leader to tyrannize increas-  
e until the masses finding them-  
selves governed by a crushing ma-  
chine, seek to exercise their own  
judgment and control by assuming  
the rights which they had intrusted  
to the care of others.

The colored voter has for the  
past years intrusted his political  
interests to the few and has not  
always exercised intelligent dis-  
crimination between his enemies  
and his friends. True, for a time  
his dependence was enforced by  
peculiar circumstances, which of-  
fered no alternative. But enforced  
dependence soon gave way to rea-  
sons for independence, and the  
reasons were ignored while we  
continued to remain the political  
property of a certain set of leaders  
whose views, as to our utility to  
them, were ever changing and  
who had more than once attempt-  
ed to get rid of us. It seemed that  
we were a very heavy weight—so  
heavy that when we were needed  
as ballast, we were in great de-  
mand, but when there was no  
need of ballast we were in the way  
and the object of no little embar-  
assment. This weight, instead of  
being regulated by ourselves and  
distributed according to an intel-  
ligent conception of the needs of  
the situation, remained in bulk  
and sat with no good results upon  
the stomach of one party. Had  
we grasped the situation and di-  
vided according to the demand  
of the times and the disposition of  
friends and enemies, we might  
now be in a position to know just  
where it would be best for us as  
voters to locate. Besides our in-  
disposition to take sides upon local  
and economic issues has made for  
us no additional friends. We are  
still brandishing our fists in the  
faces of those upon whom we are  
dependent for a political endorse-  
ment and recognition of our polit-  
ical and other claims, when it is  
our duty to use diplomacy where  
force and entreaty will not avail.  
Slaves to no party, but always  
looking to the best interests of the  
race let us manifest an interest in  
the practical issues of the day in  
order that our adaptability to full  
citizenship may be made apparent  
to all and in order that we may  
be respected as a judicious enter-  
prising and thoughtful race of  
people. We can not do this by  
huddling or pretending to be what  
we are not; but we can do so by  
taking a lively interest in all that  
should interest the whole people  
and passing upon all questions, lo-  
cal and otherwise without regard

to party, in an intellectual man-  
ner. If we do this we will make  
ourselves felt and respected by all  
parties and many advantages  
which are not vouchsafed to us  
will be extended and enlarged.

#### POLITICS IN VIRGINIA.

(BEE CORRESPONDENT.)

Hampton, Va., Aug. 25, '86.  
The republicans have had their  
primaries which has resulted in  
electing a majority in favor of  
Bouden to the county convention  
which will be held on Saturday,  
where delegates to the congressi-  
onal convention will be elected.  
Col Clay follows closely behind.  
Hon. R. M. Smith is the only col-  
ored aspirant who will go from  
home with a solid delegation.  
White republicans are telling col-  
ored people that a Negro could  
not be elected should he get the  
nomination. They say that this  
is an off year and we can't afford  
to lose any chances in getting back  
the House of Representatives, and  
no cover colored men have not  
the money to run a canvass, and  
they, the white republicans further  
say, the colored people have not  
the confidence in their own people  
to elect one of their own race,  
though very largely in the major-  
ity. Dr. R. A. Wise, of Williams-  
burg, is being vigorously groomed  
both by himself and the friends of  
Hon. H. Libby, M. C., as a dark  
horse.

The colored leaders feel insulted  
at the idea of white republi-  
cans holding conventions to the  
sole exclusion of colored mem-  
bers of the party. If the republi-  
can party wishes to make any  
gains in the south, the white mem-  
bers must stop breaking the con-  
fidence of the illiterate with their  
educated leaders. Already the  
spirit to follow the example of the  
colored republicans of Tennessee,  
manifests itself to that importance  
that it is hard to say where it will  
end.

#### SUMMER RESORT.

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ville, Va., is prepared to receive Sum-  
mer Boarders. Scenery and health  
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from Washington, D. C. Pure wa-  
ter, cool mountain breezes, pleasant  
shades, free from malaria and un-  
molested by mosquitoes. This Hall  
has had a two story porch built at  
the east end, the fourth story finish-  
ed and has been nicely painted out-  
side. Fishing, Hunting, Bathing,  
and Croquet are some of the amu-  
sements. Table furnished from fresh  
country produce. Board \$4 per  
week. Any time less than a week,  
60 cents. per day. Dinner 40 cents.  
Small children half fare. Give 3  
days notice prior to coming. House  
opens July 1st. W. H. BELL, PRO-  
PRIETOR. Box 55 Harpers Ferry,  
W. Va.

#### SUMMER BOARD.

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11th 1886  
To the Ladies and Gentlemen of  
Washington city. I take pleas-  
ure in informing you that Mrs.  
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of Lincoln is now prepared to take  
boarders. Any person desiring to  
spend a few months in the country,  
will find it to their interest to visit  
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yard for croquet playing, conveni-  
ent to the Post office, also a fine  
Livery stable, and in fact every  
convenience that we can wish for  
in the country. For particulars  
address Mrs. S. P. Murry, Lincoln  
Loudon County Va.

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Persons in the city, who are  
subscribers for the BEE are reques-  
ted not to pay agents any more  
than 3 months subscription, in ad-  
vance for the BEE. All over that  
amount must be paid at the office  
of the BEE. The managers will  
not be responsible for any amount  
over 50 cts. paid to agents. Sub-  
scribers outside of the city must  
pay in advance and names must  
be sent to the office and not given  
to agent. If there is any irregu-  
larity on the part of the agent  
our subscribers will do us the fav-  
or by reporting the same to the  
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